

UPH

Old Saturn, here with *upcast* eyes,
Beheld his abdicated skies. *Addison.*
UPCAST. n. f. A term of bowling; a throw; a cast.
Was there ever man had such luck? when I kiss'd the
jack, upon an *upcast* to be hit away! *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*
TO UPGATHER. v. a. [*up* and *gather*.] To contract.
Himself he clofe *upgather'd* more and more
Into his den, that his deceitful train,
By his there being might not be bewraid,
Ne any noise, ne any question made. *Spenser.*
UPHELD. pret. and part. pass. of uphold. Maintained; sustained.
He who reigns
Monarch in heav'n, 'till then, as one secure,
Sat on his throne, *upheld* by old repute. *Milton.*
UPHILL. adj. [*up* and *hill*.] Difficult; like the labour of
climbing an hill.
What an *uphill* labour must it be to a learner, who has
those first rudiments to master at twenty years of age, which
others are taught at ten. *Clarissa.*
TO UPHOLD. v. a. [*up* and *hold*.] To treasure; to store;
to accumulate in private places.
Heaps of huge words *upboarded* hideously
With horrid sound, though having little sense,
They think to be chief praise of poetry;
And thereby wanting due intelligence,
Have marr'd the face of goodly poesie,
And made a monster of their fantasie. *Spenser.*
If thou hast *upboarded* in thy life
Extorted treasure, in the womb of earth,
Speak of it. *Shakespeare.*
TO UPHOLD. v. a. preter. *upheld*; and part. pass. *upheld*, and
upholden. [*up* and *hold*.]
1. To lift on high.
The mournful train with groans and hands *upheld*,
Besought his pity. *Dryden.*
2. To support; to sustain; to keep from falling.
While life *upholds* the arm,
This arm *upholds* the house of Lancaster. *Shakefp.*
This great man found no means to continue and *uphold*
his ill-purchased greatness, but by rejecting the English laws,
and assuming, in lieu thereof, the barbarous customs of the
Irish. *Davies's Ireland.*
Poetry and painting were *upheld* by the strength of imagina-
tion. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
3. To keep from declension.
There is due from the judge to the advocate some com-
mendation, where causes are fair pleaded; for that *upholds* in
the client the reputation of his council, and beats down in
him the conceit of his cause. *Bacon.*
Never was a time, when the interposition of the magistrate
was more necessary, to secure the honour of religion, and
uphold the authority of those great principles, by which his own
authority is best *upheld*. *Atterbury.*
4. To support in any state of life.
Many younger brothers have neither lands nor means to
uphold themselves. *Raleigh.*
5. To continue; to keep from defeat.
Divers, although peradventure not willing to be yoked
with elderships, yet were contented to *uphold* opposition against
bishops, not without greater hurt to the course of their whole
proceedings. *Hooker.*
6. To keep from being lost.
Paulconbridge,
In spite of spite, alone *upholds* the day. *Shakespeare.*
7. To continue without failing.
A deaf person, by observing the motions of another man's
mouth, knows what he says, and *upholds* a current communi-
cation of discourse with him. *Holder.*
8. To continue in being.
As Nebuchodonosor liveth, who hath sent thee for the *up-*
holding of every living thing.
A due proportion is held betwixt the parts, as well in the
natural body of man, as the body politick of the state, for
the *upholding* of the whole. *Hakewill.*
UPHOLDER. n. f. [*from uphold*.]
1. A supporter.
Suppose then Atlas ne'er so wife:
Yet when the weight of kingdoms lies
Too long upon his single shoulders,
Sink down he must, or find *upholders*. *Swift.*
2. A sustainer in being.
The knowledge thereof is so many manuctuations to the
knowledge and admiration of the infinite wisdom of the crea-
tor and *upholder* of them. *Hale.*
3. An undertaker; one who provides for funerals.
The company of *upholders* have a right upon the bodies of
the subjects. *Arbutnot.*
Where the brass knocker wrapt in flannel band,
Forbids the thunder of the footman's hand;
Th' *upholder*, rueful harbinger of death,
Waits with impatience for the dying breath. *Gay.*

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UPHOLSTERER. n. f. [*A corruption of upholder*.] One who
furnishes houses; one who fits up apartments with beds and
furniture.
If a corner of the hanging wants a single nail, send for
the *upholsterer*. *Swift.*
Mere wax as yet, you fashion him with ease,
Your barber, cook, *upholsterer*. *Pope.*
UPLAND. n. f. [*up* and *land*.] Higher ground.
Men at first, after the flood, liv'd in the *uplands* and sides
of the mountains, and by degrees sunk into the plains. *Burnet.*
UPLAND. adj. Higher in situation.
Those in Cornwall do no more by nature than others else-
where by choice, conceive themselves an estranged society
from the *upland* dwellers, and carry an emulation against
them. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*
Sometimes with secure delight,
The *upland* Hamlets will invite. *Milton.*
UPLANDISH. adj. [*from upland*.] Mountainous; inhabiting
mountains.
Lion-like, *uplandish*, and mere wild,
Slave to his pride; and all his nerves being naturally compell'd
Of eminent strength; stalks out and preys upon a filly
sheep. *Chapman's Iliads.*
TO UPLA. v. a. [*up* and *lay*.] To hoard; to lay up.
We are but farmers of ourselves; yet may,
If we can stock ourselves and thrive, *uplay*
Much, much good treasure for the great rent-day. *Dome.*
TO UPLIFT. v. a. [*up* and *lift*.] To raise aloft.
Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers, shall
Uplift us to the view. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
The banish'd Bolingbroke repeats himself,
And, with *uplifted* arms, is safe arriv'd
At Ravenspurg. *Shakefp. Rich. II.*
Together both, with next t' almighty arm
Uplifted imminent, one stroke they aim'd. *Milton.*
Satan talking to his nearest mate,
With head *uplift* above the wave, and eyes
That sparkling blaz'd. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. i.*
When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,
And lay th' *uplifted* thunder-bolt aside. *Addison's Cato.*
Songs, sonnets, epigrams, the winds *uplift*,
And whisk them back to Evans, Young and Swift. *Pope.*
UPMOST. adj. [*an irregular superlative formed from up*.]
Highest; topmost.
Away! ye skum,
That still rise *upmost* when the nation boils;
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice, when rated to depart. *Dryden.*
UPON. prep. [*up* and *on*.]
1. Not under; nothing being on the top or outside.
As I did stand my watch *upon* the hill,
I look'd toward Birnam; and anon methought
The wood began to move. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
2. Thrown over the body, as cloaths.
I have seen her rise from her bed, throw her night-gown
upon her. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
3. By way of imprecation or infliction.
Hard-hearted Clifford! take me from the world;
My soul to heav'n, my blood *upon* your heads. *Shakespeare.*
4. It expresses ostentation, or protestation.
How? that I should murder her?
Upon the love, and truth, and vows, which I
Have made to thy command!—I, her!—her blood! *Shak.*
5. It is used to express any hardship or mischief.
If we would neither impose *upon* ourselves, nor others,
we must lay aside that fallacious method of censuring by the
lump. *Burnet.*
6. In consequence of. Now little in use.
Let me not find you before me again *upon* any complaint
whatsoever. *Shakefp. Measure for Measure.*
Then the princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the
greatness of Spain, *upon* a general apprehension of the am-
bitious designs of that nation. *Bacon.*
They were entertained with the greatest magnificence that
could be, *upon* no greater warning.
I wish it may not be concluded, lest, *upon* second cogita-
tions, there should be cause to alter. *Bacon.*
These forces took hold of divers; in some *upon* discontent,
in some *upon* ambition, in some *upon* confidence and belief, but in most
change, and in some few *upon* levity, and desire of
upon simplicity; and in divers out of dependance upon some of
the better sort, who did in secret favour these bruits. *Bacon.*
He made a great difference between people that did rebel
upon wantonness, and them that did rebel *upon* want. *Bacon.*
Upon pity they were taken away, *upon* ignorance they are
again demanded. *Hayward.*
Promises can be of no force, unless they be believed to be
conditional; and unless that duty proposed to be enforced by
them, be acknowledged to be part of that condition, per-

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performance of which those promises do, and *upon* the neglect
of which those promises shall not belong to any. *Hammond.*
The earl of Cleveland, a man of signal courage, and an
excellent officer *upon* any bold enterprise, advanced. *Clarendon.*
The king had no kindness for him *upon* an old account,
as remembering the part he had acted against the earl of
Strafford. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Though sin offers itself in never so pleasing and alluring a
dress at first, yet the remorse and inward regrets of the soul,
upon the commission of it, infinitely overbalance those faint
and transient gratifications. *South's Sermons.*
The common corruption of human nature, *upon* the bare
stock of its original depravation, does not usually proceed
so far. *South's Sermons.*
When we make judgments *upon* general presumptions,
they are made rather from the temper of our own spirit, than
from reason. *Burnet.*
'Tis not the thing that is done, but the intention in doing
it, that makes good or evil. There's a great difference betwixt
what we do *upon* force, and what *upon* inclination. *L'Estrange.*
The determination of the will *upon* enquiry, is following
the direction of that guide. *Locke.*
There broke out an irreparable quarrel between their pa-
rents; the one valuing himself too much *upon* his birth, and
the other *upon* his possessions. *Spektator, N° 164.*
The design was discovered by a person, as much noted for
his skill in gaming, as in politics, *upon* the base, mercenary
end of getting money by wagers. *Swift.*
6. In immediate consequence of.
Waller should not make advantage *upon* that enterprize,
to find the way open to him to march into the west. *Clarendon.*
A louder kind of sound was produced by the impetuous
eruptions of the halituous flames of the salt-petre, *upon* cast-
ing a live coal thereon. *Boyle.*
So far from taking little advantages against us for every
failing, that he is willing to pardon our most wilful miscar-
riages, *upon* our repentance and amendment. *Tillotson.*
Upon lessening interest to four per cent. you fall the price of
your native commodities, or lessen your trade. *Locke.*
The mind, *upon* the suggestion of any new notion, runs
immediately after similes, to make it the clearer. *Locke.*
If, *upon* the perusal of such writings, he does not find
himself delighted; or if, *upon* reading the admired passages in
such authors, he finds a coldness and indifference in his
thoughts, he ought to conclude, that he wants the faculty of
discovering them. *Spektator, N° 409.*
This advantage we lost *upon* the invention of fire-arms. *Addison.*
7. In a state of view.
Is it *upon* record? or else reported
Successfully, from age to age? *Shakefp. Rich. III.*
The next heroes we meet with *upon* record were Romulus
Numa. *Temple.*
The atheists taken notice of among the autients, are left
branded *upon* the records of history. *Locke.*
8. Supposing a thing granted.
If you say necessity is the mother of arts and inventions,
and there was no necessity before, and therefore these things
were slowly invented, this is a good answer *upon* our sup-
position. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*
9. Relating to a subject.
Ambitious Constance would not cease,
'Till she had kindled France, and all the world,
Upon the right and party of her son. *Shakefp. K. John.*
Yet when we can intreat an hour to serve,
Would spend it in some words *upon* that business,
If you would grant the time. *Shakefp. Macbeth.*
Upon this, I remember a strain of refined civility, that
when any woman went to see another of equal birth, she
worked at her own work in the other's house. *Temple.*
10. With respect to.
The king's servants, who were sent for, were examined
upon all questions proposed to them. *Dryden.*
11. In consideration of.
Upon the whole matter, and humanly speaking, I doubt
there was a fault somewhere. *Dryden.*
Upon the whole, it will be necessary to avoid that perpetual
repetition of the same epithets which we find in Homer. *Pope.*
12. In noting a particular day.
Constantia he looked upon as given away to his rival, *upon*
the day on which their marriage was to be solemnized. *Addison.*
13. Noting reliance or trust.
We now may boldly spend *upon* the hope
Of what is to come in. *Shakefp. Hen. IV.*
God commands us, by our dependance *upon* his truth and
his holy words, to believe a fact that we do not understand;
and this is no more than what we do every day in the works
of nature, *upon* the credit of men of learning. *Swift.*
14. Near to; noting situation.
The enemy lodged themselves at Aldermaston, and those
from Newbury and Reading, in two other villages *upon* the
river Kennet, over which he was to pass. *Clarendon.*

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The Lucquefe plead prescription for hunting in one of the
duke's forests, that lies *upon* their frontiers. *Addison.*
15. On pain of.
To such a ridiculous degree of trusting her she had brought
him, that she caus'd him send us word, that *upon* our lives
we should do whatsoever she commanded us. *Sidney, b. ii.*
16. At the time of; on occasion of.
Impartially examine the merits and conduct of the presby-
terians *upon* these two great events, and the pretensions to fa-
vour which they challenge upon them. *Swift.*
17. By inference from.
Without it, all discourses of government and obedience,
upon his principles, would be to no purpose. *Locke.*
18. Noting attention.
He presently lost the sight of what he was *upon*; his mind
was filled with disorder and confusion. *Locke.*
19. Noting particular pace.
Provide ourselves of the virtuoso's saddle, which will be
sure to amble, when the world is *upon* the hardest trot. *Dryden.*
20. Exactly; according to.
In goodly form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide, I judge the number
Upon or near the rate of thirty thousand. *Shakespeare.*
21. By; noting the means of support.
Upon a closer inspection of these bodies, the shells are
affixed to the surfaces of them in such a manner, as bodies,
lying on the sea-shores, *upon* which they live. *Woodward.*
UPPER. adj. [*a comparative from up*.]
1. Superiour in place; higher.
Give the forehead a majestic grace, the mouth smiling;
which you shall do by making a thin *upper* lip, and shadow-
ing the mouth line a little at the corners. *Peasbom.*
Our knight did bear no less a pack
Of his own buttocks on his back;
Which now had almost got the *upper*
Hand of his head, for want of crupper. *Hudibras.*
The understanding was then clear, and the soul's *upper*
region lofty and serene, free from the vapours of the inferior
affections. *South's Sermons.*
With speed to night repair:
For not the gods, nor angry Jove will bear
Thy lawless wand'ring walks in *upper* air. *Dryden.*
Deep as the dark infernal waters lie,
From the bright regions of the cheerful sky;
So far the proud ascending rocks invade
Heav'n's *upper* realms, and cast a dreadful shade. *Addison.*
2. Higher in power.
The like corrupt and unreasonable custom prevailed far,
and got the *upper*-hand of right reason with the greatest
part. *Hooker, b. i.*
UPPERMOST. adj. [*superlative from upper*.]
1. Highest in place.
The waters, called the waters above the heavens, are
but the clouds, and waters engendered in the *uppermost*
air. *Raleigh.*
In all things follow nature, not painting clouds in the
bottom of your piece, and waters in the *uppermost*
parts. *Dryden.*
2. Highest in power or authority.
The lower powers are gotten *uppermost*, and we see like
men on our heads, as Plato observed of old, that on the right
hand, which is indeed on our left. *Clarendon.*
'Tis all one to the common people who's *uppermost*. *L'Estr.*
This species of discretion will carry a man safe through all
parties, so far, that whatever faction happens to be *uppermost*,
his claim is allowed for a share. *Swift.*
3. Predominant; most powerful.
As in perfumes compos'd with art and cost,
'Tis hard to say what scent is *uppermost*;
Nor this part musk or civet can we call,
Or amber, but a rich result of all;
So she was all a sweet. *Dryden.*
UPRISH. adj. [*from up*.] Proud; arrogant. A low word.
TO UPRAISE. v. a. [*up* and *raise*.] To raise up; to exalt.
This would interrupt his joy
In our confusion, and our joy *upraise*. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*
In his disturbance
TO UPREAR, v. a. [*up* and *rear*.] To rear on high.
Heav'n-born charity! thy blessings shed;
Bid meagre want *uprear* her sickly head. *Gay.*
UPRIGHT. adj. [*up* and *right*.] This word, with its derivatives,
is in prose accented on the first syllable; but in poetry seems
to be accented indifferently on the first or second.
1. Straight up; perpendicularly erect.
Comb down his hair; look! look! it stands *upright*. *Shak.*
They are *upright* as the palm-tree. *Jer. x.*
In the morning, taking of somewhat of easy digestion,
as milk, furthers nourishment: but this would be done fitting
upright, that the milk may pass more speedily to the stom-
ach. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*